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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1915

WONG PING WA, Manager

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CALCULATED MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PEACE EFFORTS

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST
CONFERENCE.

London, May 30.

In view of the forthcoming opening of a regular session of the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm, Austrian and German peace efforts are being intensified. An inspired article in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) says that Austria is only concerned that the balance of power shall not be changed against Austria, and declares that the freedom of navigation of the Adriatic Sea and the Danube is more important to Austria than the distribution of territory. Meanwhile, the German peace propaganda is very active in Sweden. Writing to the Swedish journal *Dagens Nyheter*, the well-known German journalist, Dr. Hans Vorst, attempts to influence socialist opinion in favour of a peace conference by professing German willingness to agree to immediate general disarmament.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 30.

A French communiqué reports:—There was a fairly violent artillery struggle to the south of St. Quentin. Special units endeavouring to reach our trenches at Mont Blond, in Champagne, were obliged to fall back under the violence of our fire, abandoning their dead and wounded. We captured some prisoners, a machine-gun, and a flame thrower and three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, May 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed hostile raiders near Fontaine-lès-Croisilles to the west of Lens. We raided trenches to the south of Neuve Chapelle.

BRAZIL'S NEUTRALITY REVOKED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 29.

The Chamber has unanimously passed the Bill revoking neutrality not merely in the German-American war, but in the war between the Entente and the Central Powers, and has authorised the utilisation of German ships in Brazilian ports.

FINANCING THE WAR.

AMERICA'S ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

In order to facilitate greater efforts towards financing the war the Government contemplates the virtual closing of the American Money Market to further Foreign Government Bond issues throughout the war, and also the centralising of the country's financial system by an addition to the Federal Reserve Board of 1,000 strong Trust Companies and State Banks who are at present not members.

SCIENTISTS AND WAR PROBLEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

An Anglo-French Scientific Commission has arrived to co-operate with American scientists in war problems. The Commission includes Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., Professor and Director of Physics at Manchester University.

CONGRESS OF GERMAN-RUSSIAN.

OSLO, May 29.

A Congress of 3,000 Russians of German origin has opened. It has been decided to conduct debates both in German and Russian.

THE "NO ANNEXATION" POLICY.

STARTLING ARTICLES IN
RUSSIAN PAPER.

PETERSBURG, May 29.

Two startling articles reflecting the revolutionary war policy have been published in the organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. One more particularly addressed to England, strongly dissects from the claim that the Provisional Government's Declaration, and the pronouncements of the Revolutionary leaders regard the Russian peace formula, coincide with the British and French aims. The article asserts that Russia will not sacrifice a single soldier to help the Western Allies repair "historic injustice."

The other article says that the watchword of "No annexation" must not be misinterpreted. It defines annexation as the forcible seizure of territory in the possession of another State on the day of the declaration of war. "Without annexation" means that not a drop of the people's blood shall be shed for such seizure.

FRENCH MINISTER ON TOUR IN RUSSIA.

PARIS, May 30.

The French Socialist Minister of Munitions, M. Thomas, is accompanying M. Kerensky on a tour of the Russian armies.

M. Thomas delivered numerous speeches on the need for discipline to defeat militarism, otherwise they would again be slaves. He also replied to numerous questions and refuted the sophist pacifist arguments.

His speeches deeply impressed the soldiers.

A NEW PARTY IN RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, May 29.

A meeting of the October party, which was attended by the ex-Minister of War, M. Guchkov, decided to form a new party to combine the bourgeois and democratic elements in the defence of liberal and republican principles.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

A VENEZUELIST OCCUPATION OF THESSALY SUGGESTED.

LONDON, May 29.

Interviews with M. Venezelos and several of his Ministers have been published. The idea of a reconciliation with King Constantine is repudiated. Minister Averoff adds that it is essential that the Venezuelists occupy Thessaly in order to secure the crops, which are almost ready for harvesting, and thus prevent King Constantine requisitioning them.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN HUNGARY.

AMSTERDAM, May 29.

A telegram from Budapest states that Count Andrássy has been charged to form a Cabinet, but this is not yet officially confirmed.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 29.

The death is announced of Lieut. Col. Nawnham Davies, who served in the Grigoland and Zulu campaigns, and also in the Boer, Soudan, China, and India. He was the author of many books.

(Continued on Page 2.)

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,

£23,970,597.
I.—Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,487,500
II.—Fire Funds £3,887,047
III.—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £128,550

£23,970,597.
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
" Life and Annuity £1,141,548
Branches £37,529
Revenue Marine Department £478,540

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MALCOLM WATSON, having retired from our business, his interest and responsibility ceased as from 31st December 1916. Mr. JOHN DUFFON HUTCHISON and Mr. THOMAS ERNEST PEARCE will continue to carry on the business in Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON & CO.
Hongkong, May 29, 1917.

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be repaid at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September, interest on the loan runs from that date to the date of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and funds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL, Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
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Here
KEATING'S
KILLS
BUGS
FLEAS MOTHS
BEETLES
TINS 3/6 & 1/2

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher in European Schools and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read in the Chinese character, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 15, Morrison Hill Road, first floor.

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Gives Instant Relief
It soothes what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
BRONCHITIS, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.
—You will find in this remedy a restorative power that is simply
FARMED FOR
Sold in tin by
Himrod Brothers,
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CURE FOR ASTHMA

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURE FOR BRONCHITIS
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"CAPSTAN"
MIXTURE
"THE SKIPPER'S FAVORITE"
W. D. & H. O. WILLS.
BRISTOL and LONDON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD.

NICHOLAS.
HIS JOURNEY TO THE EAST.

The vivid drama just enacted in Russia recalls the events in the life of Tsar Nicholas II. One of the most important was the journey to the East.

In 1900, with the object of fortifying his constitution, as well as of broadening his experience, the Tsarevitch set out on a prolonged journey to the East. The "Wanderer" opened with a brief visit to the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, and the party then embarked at Trieste on board the "Imperial Asya." Scene followed scene and event in rapid succession. The Tsarevitch explored the artistic marvels of the Acropolis, staying at Athens as the guest of the King and Queen of Greece; he visited the Pyramids of Gizeh and the temples of Luxor; he shot tigers in the Gwalior jungle and in the forests round Bangkok; he received the splendid hospitality of Indian rajahs, and was extolled in the flowery verses of Chinese officials. In Japan the Prince had an adventure from which he narrowly escaped with his life. It happened on May 11th, 1901. A Japanese policeman struck at him with a sword, and had already inflicted a wound on his head when he was felled to the ground with a stick by his travelling companion, Prince George of Greece, who sprang to the rescue. The assailant was afterwards shown to be a man of the Samurai caste, who had fought with distinction during the Saitama rebellion, but who cherished very strong prejudices against foreigners. He was quite ignorant of the identity of the European whose life he had attempted. The Mikado himself apologised in person for this unfortunate contretemps. The Prince's return journey to Russia was made by land from Vladivostok, where he inaugurated the Eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the gigantic engineering enterprise which was to have so fatal an influence on his destiny.

THE WAR WITH JAPAN.

It is to the remotest extremity of Asia that we must look for the chief object of the Tsar's ambitions, and one of the principal causes of the dissolution of the Autocracy. "Russia had got a diplomatic footing in Korea as far back as 1884, when she was already seeking to establish a suzerainty over the country. The peninsula, however, subsequently fell once more under the conflicting influences of China and Japan, and was the bone of contention between the two in the war of 1904-5. Russia took the initiative in robbing the Empire of the Rising Sun of an important portion of the fruits of its victory, and through the intermediation of Prince Dukhtomsky's Russo-Chinese bank advanced the first instalment of the war indemnity, which had to be paid before the Japanese troops evacuated the port of Weihaiwei. For these services she was granted by the Son of Heaven, in the Cassini Convention of October 25th, 1906, a concession for a railway across Chinese Manchuria, which abbreviated the Trans-Siberian line, as originally planned, by 900 miles, and the right to station troops in the province for protective purposes. She was also promised the lease of a harbour, and 1906 found her in possession of Port Arthur and Tadelen-wan, from which she had been the means of driving Japan. Meanwhile, in 1903, a Russian company headed by M. Bezobrazoff, a courtier on intimate terms with certain members of the Imperial family, had obtained from Korea a concession for felling timber on the banks of the Yalu, and this privilege was extended in 1905. These were the raw elements of the quarrel. The Boer rising gave Russia the chance she had been lying in wait for: the veil was dropped, and Chinese Manchuria openly occupied. When, in August, 1905, Japan formally made overtures, with the object of clearing up the ambiguities of the situation, Russia had already spent nearly 200,000,000 one way and another on the disputed territory. The negotiations dragged on for six months, without bringing the parties appreciably nearer to an understanding. On the one side, Japan saw herself threatened with the stoppage of the only available outlet for her teeming people, and was determined and ready to go to any extremities rather than yield a cardinal point in her demands; on the other, the Tsar, genuinely convinced that the upstart race, as he considered it, would not dare to attack the great realm over which he held sway, was determined to strike the first blow himself, and made no adequate preparations for a conflict. The outbreak of actual war following the Japanese torpedo attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur fell upon him like a bolt from the blue. To make matters worse, the Tsar made frequent demands for victory from his commander-in-chief at the front, and these ill-timed interferences with General Kuropatkin's strategic plans were fraught with most disastrous results. When at last President Roosevelt's mediation brought the enemies together at the conference table, the Tsar was obliged to call upon M. Witte, who had never given any countenance to the bellicose policy, to avert the worst of the consequences. Russia saw her dreams of empire in the Far East vanish away, and lost the results of a decade's elaborate scheming and an outlay of many millions sterling.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. Cures any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

A curious custom of the East-end was described when a publication was purloined for assaulting a woman customer. His explanation was that the woman stood a jug upside down on the counter of his shop, and he pushed it onto the floor, because it was a challenge to him, and he did not wish to be pushed. The woman said she did not know an inverted jug was a challenge. The magistrate remarked the case should have been brought before him. A Boston witness said he had never understood that a jug in that position was a challenge to the man in the house to fight. The assault was dismissed.

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YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
MARK BLDGS. CHATER RD.
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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.

ORDINARY MILK is guaranteed uniformly so.

ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked.

ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.

ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.

ORDINARY MILK keeps indefinitely.

ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted.

ORDINARY MILK is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

In 3 sizes, 1/2, 2/3 & 1 1/2 (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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BOOKBINDING.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE WIDTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	USE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	500	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	200	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	200	100	10	10
TAI KONG TRUST				
Comptrolleur Dock	400	100	10	10
ASERDEN				
Deep Dock	100	100	10	10
Lagoon Dock	100	100	10	10

R. M. DYER, H.S.G., M.E.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 238 of 2nd instant, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1917.
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1857

DON'T LET SLIP SO GOOD AN OPPORTUNITY.
CLEARANCE SALE

From June 1st
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
GREAT DISCOUNTS
ON
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS.
H. MATSUNAGA,
11 d'Almeida St.
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1858

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 6th June, 1917, at 3 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
The House Street,
Encyclopaedia Britannica, with Atlas and Index, in thirty-five Volumes, half Morocco, with "revolving" Teakwood Bookcase, etc., cost £200.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1859

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
THURSDAY,
the 7th June, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of The House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.,
Also
A VARIETY ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Flower Vases on Stands, Jardinières, Vases, Candlesticks, Bud-dhas, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Flower Vases, Wall Plates, Imitation Old Bronze Vases, etc., etc.,
A few lots of Enamelled Soup and Milk Pans.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1860

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, June 3.—
H. M. the King's birthday (1865).
MONDAY, June 4.—
General Holiday.
TUESDAY, June 5.—
9.07 p.m.—Full Moon.
WEDNESDAY, June 6.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pictures etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR information you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this Balm and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Takahashi and the Staff of the Japanese Consulate General, Hongkong, wish to express their heartfelt thanks for the kind attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Consul-General S. Takahashi, also for the floral tributes sent and the expressions of deep sympathy rendered.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917.

THE WAR.

When will the war end? This question is constantly forcing itself on public attention everywhere. HINDENBURG, in an interview with a representative of a Spanish paper, recently remarked that "according to the Entente leaders, this year ought to bring a decision." But that idea is not a monopoly of the Entente leaders. When the sixth German War Loan was being raised, the German newspapers described it as "the last war loan of the present war," and the directors of the Reichsbank stated that the sum obtained would "finance the war till August." Both sides are thus seen to be approximately agreed that the decision will come this year; but there the agreement ends. The Entente leaders when they contemplated the decision, counted, of course, upon a decision favourable to themselves, while the German leaders no less confidently counted upon a decision in Germany's favour. But the battle of the German front has been badly shaken in the last two months. HINDENBURG spoke of his western front as being much so strong that it would withstand any attack. It failed to do so when the test came. We can concede to HINDENBURG the satisfaction he evidently feels, that events in Russia have favoured the German plans; but though the calculations of the Entente may have been upset, for a time, Germany has demonstrably failed to gain any advantage on the western front on that account. On the contrary, she has suffered greatly in battle and has had to yield many miles of strongly fortified territory. In other words the "bluff" has been called on the western front and exposed. It has been quite apparent, however, that the foundation of HINDENBURG's perfect plan for early victory was the U-boat. He described it as a factor which the Entente had no weapon to cope with. By this time HINDENBURG must begin to realize that he has been building his castles on foundations of quicksand. Moreover, he must be realising now that his calculations with regard to American co-operation were faulty. His idea was that Germany would win the war before America could effectively co-operate with the Allies. "Even with the most intensive labour," HINDENBURG is reported as saying, "it will not be possible for an American Expeditionary Corps of any considerable size to be ready for embarkation to Europe before a year has passed." Well, we have just been told in the cables that there will shortly be in France an American force of 100,000 men,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Right Reverend Bishop of Posen that three Chinese Priests will be ordained at the Catholic Cathedral on Saturday, 2nd June. The ceremony will commence at 7 a.m.

Monday, the 4th June, being a General Holiday the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. only. There will be no delivery of ordinary correspondence and no collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

It is notified that until further notice the channel north of Ma Wan Island is to be closed to all traffic except native craft going into the villages situated on the mainland north of Ma Wan. Such craft are to keep in shore of the five fathom line. All traffic bound to or from Chin Wan westward are to use the channel west of Chung Hue Island and east of Ma Wan Island.

"Our Little Bit Society" has sent the undermentioned articles this week to Messrs. Shaw, Topham & Co. to be forwarded to Queen Mary's Needle Work Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, London, W.:—1,344 rolled bandages, 13 quilts, 16 pairs French boots, 13 pillows, 77 suits pyjamas, 100 white woollen caps, 48 eye bandages, and 8 bags swabs.

The following appointments, with effect from the 23rd May, 1917, are announced in a *Gazette Extraordinary*:—Mr. H. A. Nisbet to act as Official Receiver in addition to his other duties; Mr. G. N. Orme to act as District Officer; Mr. E. V. Carmichael to act as Head of the Sanitary Department; Mr. D. W. Tristram to act as Superintendent, Imports and Exports Department; Mr. A. Dyer Ball to act as Second Police Magistrate.

A Peking contemporary states that the Chinese Government is in receipt of London advices stating that Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China, who has been on furlough in England for some time, is likely to return to Peking, although the date of his departure is not yet known. In case, however, Sir John is unable to return to his post, it is understood that Mr. Belby Alston, the present Chargé d'Affaires, will be appointed his successor.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN HONGKONG.

The Journal of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers for March contains a paper on "Road Construction and Maintenance in the Tropics," by Mr. H. E. Goldsmith, Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department, Hongkong. The paper deals with the subject of road construction and maintenance in general terms, and its principal purpose is to describe the way in which the roads of Hongkong are being treated to meet the rapidly changing methods of road locomotion. The advent of mechanically propelled traffic, it is remarked, necessitated an alteration in the fabric of road surfacing, and "bitumen" in some form now plays an important part in the construction and maintenance of roads in Hongkong and throughout the Tropics. The different methods of dealing with road surfaces in Hongkong are described with great wealth of detail, and the paper is illustrated by several photographic illustrations.

THE MAGISTRACY.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning, the case was heard in which a joss paper maker named Wong Tsui Lung was charged with the murder of one Tsai Pak San, late manager of a salt shop, whom the defendant was alleged to have stabbed to death, on the 22nd instant, at No. 95 Reclamation Street, Yau-mat.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and the defendant, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, was represented by Mr. W. L. Shenton. The Crown Solicitor, in outlining the case, said that on the 22nd instant, at about 8.30 p.m., a most brutal murder occurred at No. 95 Reclamation Street, Yau-mat. The story of the crime was that whilst the deceased and two friends, one Chan Fook and one Fong Tak, were smoking opium on the first floor of No. 95 Reclamation Street, on the evening of the 22nd instant, the defendant entered the room in which the deceased was smoking and said to him: "Well, what about it?" When the deceased did not reply, the defendant attacked him with a knife in a most savage manner. Chan Fook attempted to intervene on behalf of the deceased, but was ward off by the defendant and threatened with the knife. The defendant then left the house and when he saw Chan Fook following him he said to the latter: "You must not arrest me for I am going to give myself up."

The deceased then went to the Yau-mat Police Station and upon entering the charge room held up the blood-stained knife and addressed Lance Sergeant Tulloch with the words: "I have just killed a man around the corner and now I want to die."

The defendant was then taken into custody and following Police investigations the deceased was removed to the Kwong Wa Hospital where he subsequently expired.

Evidence was then given by Dr. Macfarlane, Government Analyst, Dr. Smalley, Government Medical Officer at Kwloon, and Lance-Sergeant Tulloch and the case was adjourned until 11.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OPIUM CASE FORMALLY ADJOURNED.

The case in which two Chinese merchants—Lee Hysan, of No. 183 Wing Lok Street, and Ma Chee Lung, of No. 12 Connaught Road West, respectively managing director and manager of the Yue Hing Company, Ltd., were yesterday charged with conspiring, on March 9th, 1913, to defraud the Yue Hing Company, Ltd., of one hundred chests of opium, the property of the said company—was again before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

Mr. E. J. Grist, who appeared on behalf of the defendants, asked that his clients be remanded for one week for the reason that the same case was still proceeding in the Supreme Court.

His Worship granted the application and formally adjourned the case until June 7th, at 9.30 o'clock, with bail as before at \$50,000, for each defendant.

The magistrate, however, informed Mr. Grist that as the case would probably be of long duration, he would accept bank deposit receipts in lieu of cash.

LARCENY FROM BAILEY & Co.'s SHIPBUILDING YARD.

A Chinese coolie, charged with the larceny of two pounds of copper from Bailey's Shipbuilding Yard at Tokawan, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, explaining to the magistrate that he had found the copper in an ash heap.

Evidence was then given by Mr. W. S. Bailey, who stated that his company had experienced considerable loss because of petty thefts from their yard. It was an old trick for a coolie to purposely leave pieces of metal and articles of value in ash heaps for a confederate to carry away. He therefore asked that the defendant be severely dealt with.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day, stocks to be placed outside Bailey & Co.'s Shipbuilding Yard.

REMOVING A DEAD BODY WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, a Chinese woman residing in Aberdeen Street was charged with removing the dead body of a female child in Caine Road without a permit from the Medical Officer of Health. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and the case was formally adjourned until to-morrow morning, bail being fixed at fifty dollars.

THE MARINE COURT.

BOARDING HOUSE RUNNERS CHARGED.

In the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, 45 Chinese boarding house runners were charged with being on board a certain ship without the Master's permission. The accused were defended by Mr. E. Davidson, and pleaded not guilty.

Sergeant McFall gave evidence of arresting the runners and Detective Sergeant La Wai gave evidence as to seeing the accused on board the ship after it had left the buoy. Inspector Gordon also stated that from information he had received from the Master of the ship, he instructed Sergeant McFall and five Chinese detectives to go on board and arrest the runners.

Mr. Davidson said the charge was in the nature of a test case. His defence was that the section under which the accused were charged said "Going on board a ship without permission." The accused were already on board the ship, and must have been there with the Master's permission. What they had actually done was to remain on board after the ship had left the buoy, and the section did not provide for this as an offence, and therefore no offence had been proved.

His Worship stated that it was understood that boarding house runners were supposed to leave a ship before it left the buoy and not to remain on board until the ship reached Kowloon Bay. His Worship found the charge against the accused proved and fined them \$2 each, adding that if there were any further offences of this nature the full penalty would be inflicted. The fact of boarding house runners remaining on ships after they had left the buoy was the cause of all the smuggling of passengers down to Singapore.

A CHINA SUPPLEMENT.

The North China Daily News on May 28th published a Special China Supplement of forty pages, the size of the paper, by way of celebrating its jubilee as a daily newspaper. The first page bore reproductions of "photographs" of the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Chinese Government (of whom but few now remain in the Cabinet) and a facsimile of an interesting letter from the President of the Republic relating to the issue of this Supplement. The following are among the articles which the Supplement contains: "The New China and the Old China" by Dr. Arthur Smith; "South Kweichow," its Topography, Mineral Production and Materia Medica, by Chas. A. Jamieson; "Salt" by W. R. Strickland, English Secretary to the Chinese Government; "Concerning Camels," by Rodney Gilbert; "The Growth of the Chinese Constitution," by Professor L. R. O. Bevan; "Law Reform in China," by Dr. Wang Chung Hui; "Cloisonné," by Rodney Gilbert; "The Education of the Chinese Merchant" (unsigned); "Forestry in China," by Ngu Han, M.S.F.; "Foreign Affairs, from China's Point of View," by Dr. C. C. Wu; "The Home of Chinese Thought," by W. Arthur Cornaby; "The Mineral Resources of China," by V. K. Tung; "Mining Legislation and Development in China," by V. K. Tung; "Electricity: its Development and Commercial Value," by W. J. Williams; "The Situation in South China," by a Correspondent; "The Tramway Services of Shanghai, the Railways of China," "The Work and Influence of the Hongkong University," by Professor Middleton Smith; "Conservancy Works in China," by H. von der Veen, C.E.; "Some Reminiscences of a Viceroy (Chang Chih Tung)," "Characteristics of Human and the Hunanese," by the Rev. G. G. Warren; "How to get the best from China's Railways," by Ray Oval Hall, M.A.; "The Press of China," by Li Sum Ling; "Modern Education in China," by Prof. J. Wong Quincey, B.A. (London); "The Present Financial Situation in China," by Hsu En Yuan, Governor of the Bank of China; "Science in China," by Richard Oliver; and "The Constitution Conference," by Dr. Chengting T. Wang.

In addition there is much information in the Supplement relating to Shanghai industrial and commercial enterprises, and altogether the Supplement is one of great interest and value and is a credit to the publishers.

THE HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT FINAL MATCH.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The final match of the Hongkong Tennis Tournament was played last evening, Mr. S. E. Green and the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt meeting Mr. Ng Sze Kwong and Mr. Wong Po Keung in the final of the Championship Doubles.

There was a very large attendance those present including H. E. The Governor, Miss Phoebe May and Miss Iris May.

The match was undoubtedly the hardest contested of the whole series, running to the full five sets before the decision was reached. In the first set Mr. Green did not by any means play up to his usual form and had it not been for his partner's hard work at the net, the set would have been an easy one for the Chinese, who, as it was, secured the set by 7-5.

In the second set, Mr. Green played a little better and the Rev. Cooper Hunt also continued to be a useful partner at the net, but Mr. Wong Po Keung by his fine returns, aided by his partner's fine volleying, carried the set through to a successful conclusion, winning by 6-4.

The third set, the most exciting of all, was a very severe test on the staying powers of all the players. When the game stood at two all, Mr. Green made a fine effort and as it turned out saved the match at this stage. No less than nine deuces were scored at two all and for fully half an hour the struggle went on. Rallies lasting for something like a quarter of a minute between Mr. Wong and the Rev. Cooper Hunt provided great excitement. Mr. Wong for a time seemed to be able to return anything put at him, but the pace began to tell upon the Chinese and they lost the set by 4-6. The fourth set was easily won by Mr. Green and his partner by 6-0, the Chinese not having recovered from the severe strain on their staying powers in the previous set.

In the last set the Chinese players pulled themselves together and secured five games before their opponents were able to score. They had then a little more hard work, losing the next two games before they finally secured the set and the match winning by 7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

The President of the Club, Mr. F. Maitland, prior to the distribution of the prizes, said that the match just played had brought to a close an exceedingly successful tournament, in which very valuable help had been rendered by Major Robertson, Mr. Cary and Mr. Thorne, and the hard-working Secretary, Mr. P. Hodgson. He was pleased to be able to announce that as a result of the tournament a sum of \$2,000 was available for War Charities. Mr. Maitland congratulated the "ever-green" Mr. Green upon winning outright the Challenge Cup as a consequence of his three successive victories. Mr. Maitland mentioned that Mr. Green won his first prize in "B" Class nine years ago and this year he had won three first prizes and two second prizes and in addition had won, for four years in succession, from the back mark, the A. Class. Mr. Maitland then requested Miss May to distribute the prizes won in the tournament, which were as follows:—

"A" Class Handicap.—1, Mr. S. E. Green, 2, Mr. F. A. Redmond.
"B" Class Handicap.—1, Mr. A. Morse, 2, Mr. L. Winkler.

Handicap Doubles.—1, Lieut. Col. Crisp and Mr. F. A. Redmond, 2, Mr. S. E. Green and Mr. E. Abraham.

Professional Pairs.—1, Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mr. S. E. Green, 2, Mr. E. A. Nisbet and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher.

Mixed Doubles Handicap.—1, Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet, 2, Mrs. Armstrong and the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt.

Championship Doubles.—1, Mr. Ng Sze Kwong and Mr. Wong Po Keung, 2, Mr. S. E. Green and the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt.

Championship Cup.—1, Mr. S. E. Green.

Prizes were also awarded to Mr. Nisbet and Mr. Ng Sze Kwong for first and second runners-up respectively in the Championship Singles, and the cups will be held by them for one year. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the donor of the Championship Cup, has kindly promised to give another cup since the last year remains Mr. Green's permanent property.

At the conclusion of the prize giving, Mr. Maitland called for three cheers for Miss May for so kindly officiating and also handed her a bouquet. The cheers were heartily given with a "V" which concluded the proceedings.

EMPIRE DAY AT SWATOW.

Following the precedent set last year, Britain's national day was celebrated at this port in a fitting manner by the holding of a fête at H. M. Consulate under the auspices of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas which, thanks to the energy of the League's popular honorary secretary, Mr. J. M. Forbes, in enrolling new members, comprises now practically every British subject resident at the port. The programme, as originally arranged, called for a garden fête but, unfortunately, the wet weather, that set in during the morning precluded all possibility of the function being held in the open and a somewhat curtailed programme had to be run off indoors. Despite the unfavourable weather conditions, however, a large number of British subjects and their allied friends were welcomed at the appointed hour by Mr. and Mrs. Consul Fitzpius who, at almost the last moment, when all hope of holding the fête in the done had to be abandoned, had thrown open their house for the ceremony and are to be heartily thanked for having done so. With the exception of a few side-shows arranged to be held out of doors, the programme was carried out in its entirety and, although it was certainly unfortunate that the beautiful grounds of the Consulate which had looked so well the previous evening in their gala attire of flag and bunting could not be made use of, the fête was under the circumstances a complete success and a substantial sum will be forthcoming for the funds of the British Red Cross Society and the Royal Flying Corps Hospital for the benefit of which war charities the fête was held.

For the success achieved, thanks are due to the following ladies who acted as stallholders, etc.:—Mrs. Forbes and Miss Dawson, fancy goods; Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Wyatt-Smith, sweets; Mrs. Brangwin, hedges; Mrs. Hance and Mrs. Wood, brans-pies. One and all were irrefragable in their efforts to dispose of the beautiful and varied selection of goods they had for sale. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Lysal, Pollock, Pearne and Ramsay for having presented much of the beautiful work for the fancy stall. The arrangements for tea and cakes, contributed by all the British ladies of the port, were in the hands of Mrs. Paton and Mrs. Pollock, ably supervised by Mrs. Fitzpius. The raffie and auction, the principal money raising items of the afternoon, were very well patronized and, for the success attained in these events, most hearty thanks are due to the British-Chinese and Chinese friends who generously contributed a large number of valuable prizes for the former and useful articles for the latter and displayed the greatest liberality in bidding at the auction at which some sensational prizes were realized. The *piece de resistance* in this event was the silk Union Jack presented by Swatow's popular Consul which, after a bout of most spirited bidding, was knocked down, amid loud cheers, for \$350.00 to a member, or members, of the British-Chinese community who, it is understood, had come prepared to give tangible demonstration of their loyalty by purchasing their adopted country's national emblem at any price. Mr. Forbes, as auctioneer, increased his reputation as a persuasive "knight of the hammer" and it was largely due to his flow of eloquence and wit that such high prices were realized for so many of the articles sold.

The pleasing task of entertaining the children who, notwithstanding the weather, were present in force, was successfully undertaken by two members of the community with a special bent in this direction. The property donated by them, *inter alia*, created much amusement but was of so fearsome and realistic a nature that some of the smaller of the young folk were not a little scared by the apparition.

Mention must not be omitted of the very generous contributions made by several officials who were unable to be present and which helped to swell the total proceeds of an event which will be memorable in the annals of the local branch of the League to a figure of which the comparatively small community of the port of Swatow may well be proud and which, under favourable weather conditions would, probably, have been considerably augmented. Finally, a special word of thanks is due to Mr. Mauder for the large amount of work done by him in connection with the issue of tickets and the general control of the financial side of the fête, to his efforts in which respect was due, to no small extent, the very satisfactory results obtained.

A sum of upwards of \$5,000 was realized.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 19th May amounted to 24,258 tons, and the sales during the period to 28,550 tons.

SHIPPING

SINO-JAPANESE STEAMSHIP CO.

The Sino-Japanese Steamship Company which carries on services on the river Yangtze and along the coast of China declared dividends of 12 per cent. per annum on May 17. The profit for the half year was ¥1,001,200 which with ¥253,500 brought forward from the previous half year made a total of ¥1,254,700 available for distribution.

Baron Hengpei Kondo, president of the company, reported that during the last six months the company had enjoyed a degree of peace in her political life. Commerce was also little disturbed. The company accordingly followed a normal business course. The favorable situation was, however, sometimes interrupted by unfavorable elements. The extraordinary boom in bar silver, having disturbed the money market, disquieted the business community, along with the movements of China's participation in the war.

China's export trade was also reduced as a result of the scarcity of tonnage. These years only balanced by the ever-increasing importation of Japanese articles in the interior provinces of China and the frequent rises in freights.

On the Shanghai-Hankow line, he said, trade had been active. Bar silver, however, stimulated the import trade. Among other things cotton yarn, sugar, cotton cloth, seaweed, and several other Japanese articles witnessed a heavy increase. The export of China's staples to Japan, including raw cotton, beans, wheat, and some other goods, also increased heavily. Exports to Europe and America, however, fell off.

On the Hankow-Hongkong line movements of cargo were brisk. In Szechuan agricultural produce went off at good prices. And the farmers' purchases of wheat and some other goods also increased. The demand for foreign goods in these parts was accordingly large. Among other articles seaweed, cotton yarn and other items were most briskly taken.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses, with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$112 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Advertisements and notices to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8, should be sent as not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "Mail" Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 31, 1917.

On London—	2/4
On demand—	2/4 1/2
On 30 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 60 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 90 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 120 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 150 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 180 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 210 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 240 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 270 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 300 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 330 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 360 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 390 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 420 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 450 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 480 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 510 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 540 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 570 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 600 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 630 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 660 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 690 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 720 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 750 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 780 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 810 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 840 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 870 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 900 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 930 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 960 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 990 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1020 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1050 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1080 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1110 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1140 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1170 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1200 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1230 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1260 days sight—	2/4 1/2
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On 1380 days sight—	2/4 1/2
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On 1470 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1500 days sight—	2/4 1/2
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On 1800 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1830 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1860 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1890 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1920 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1950 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 1980 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2010 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2040 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2070 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2100 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2130 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2160 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2190 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2220 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2250 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2280 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2310 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2340 days sight—	2/4 1/2
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On 2640 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2670 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2700 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2730 days sight—	2/4 1/2
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On 2790 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2820 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2850 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2880 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2910 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2940 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 2970 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3000 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3030 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3060 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3090 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3120 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3150 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3180 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3210 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3240 days sight—	2/4 1/2
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On 3300 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3330 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3360 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3390 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3420 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3450 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3480 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3510 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3540 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3570 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3600 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3630 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3660 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3690 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3720 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3750 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3780 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3810 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3840 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3870 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3900 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3930 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3960 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 3990 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4020 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4050 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4080 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4110 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4140 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4170 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4200 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4230 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4260 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4290 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4320 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4350 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4380 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4410 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4440 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4470 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4500 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4530 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4560 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4590 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4620 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4650 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4680 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4710 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4740 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4770 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4800 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4830 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4860 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4890 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4920 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4950 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 4980 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5010 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5040 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5070 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5100 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5130 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5160 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5190 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5220 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5250 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5280 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5310 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5340 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5370 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5400 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5430 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5460 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5490 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5520 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5550 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5580 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5610 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5640 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5670 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5700 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5730 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5760 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5790 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5820 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5850 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5880 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5910 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5940 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 5970 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6000 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6030 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6060 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6090 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6120 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6150 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6180 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6210 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6240 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6270 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6300 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6330 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6360 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6390 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6420 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6450 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6480 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6510 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6540 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6570 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6600 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6630 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6660 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6690 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6720 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6750 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6780 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6810 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6840 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6870 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6900 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6930 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6960 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 6990 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7020 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7050 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7080 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7110 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7140 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7170 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7200 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7230 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7260 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7290 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7320 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7350 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7380 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7410 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7440 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7470 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7500 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7530 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7560 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7590 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7620 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7650 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7680 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7710 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7740 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7770 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7800 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7830 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7860 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7890 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7920 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7950 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 7980 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8010 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8040 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8070 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8100 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8130 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8160 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8190 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8220 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8250 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8280 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8310 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8340 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8370 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8400 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8430 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8460 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8490 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8520 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8550 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8580 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8610 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8640 days sight—	2/4 1/2
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On 8700 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8730 days sight—	2/4 1/2
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On 8850 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8880 days sight—	2/4 1/2
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On 8940 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 8970 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9000 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9030 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9060 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9090 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9120 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9150 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9180 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9210 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9240 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9270 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9300 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9330 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9360 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9390 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9420 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9450 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9480 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9510 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9540 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9570 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9600 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9630 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9660 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9690 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9720 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9750 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9780 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9810 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9840 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9870 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9900 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9930 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9960 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 9990 days sight—	2/4 1/2
On 10020 days sight—	2/